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Improved system of stenography

by

William Wilson



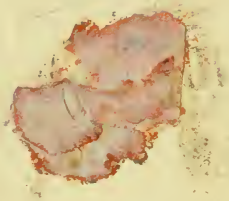
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AN

IMPROVED SYSTEM

OF

STENOGRAPHY,

BY WHICH A SPEAKER CAN BE FOLLOWED *VERBATIM*;

WITH OBSERVATIONS AND RULES ENABLING THE STUDENT SPEEDILY TO ATTAIN A COMPLETE KNOWLEDGE OF THE ART,

WITHOUT A MASTER.

BY WILLIAM WILSON.

Festinatione extenditur vita.

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PREFACE.

THE Public may perhaps desire to know why the author of these pages has thought proper to add another to the many works already published on the subject of Stenography. Without making the affirmation that his system is "briefer than any other," or that he has followed some formerly unbeaten track, he begs to refer to the Work itself, confident that an enlightened public will award the palm of merit where such is justly due, and believing that whatever may be their verdict in regard to it, there is at least awaiting it their fair and unbiassed scrutiny. He humbly flatters himself that the present system not only embodies much that is in a manner novel, and at the same time of essential service to students, but that the arrangement of its several parts, with the clear and explicit nature of the instructions which it contains, is such as to render unnecessary the aid of a teacher. Yet, notwithstanding, he would not have ventured on the present publication had it not been to meet the urgent and repeated solicitations of many esteemed and valued friends, who, from the occasional snatches which he was privileged to impart them, were led to think highly of the merits of his system, and to desire its appearance in some tangible shape.

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He begs to solicit a candid expression of opinion in regard to it by his friends of the Press; and, whatever may be its ultimate fate in the mind of the public, should its appearance have contributed in any degree to arouse their attention to the practical utility and importance of the art, it will afford satisfaction sufficient to the mind of

THE AUTHOR.

PAISLEY, 15*th January*, 1846.

INTRODUCTION.

Writing is an invention which has been fraught with incalculable good to the human race. The art which enables man to preserve for the edification of a present and of future generations, those "thoughts that breathe, and words that burn," which so frequently distinguish the effusions of human intellect, must be admitted on every hand to be one of no small importance. It may be divided into two great branches, viz., Caligraphy and Stenography—caligraphy comprehending long, and stenography short-hand writing; and no one can be considered to possess an adequate intimacy with writing, who is not acquainted with both of these divisions, any more than a man could be esteemed an adept at a science, whose knowledge did not extend beyond one particular branch of it. There exists no lack of evidence to prove that caligraphy is incapable in itself of answering all the purposes of writing, just as the simple rules of arithmetic are of themselves inadequate to the solution of the more profound mathematical problems. The operations of human intellect are not unfrequently the most rapid in their nature, and often has the caligrapher had to lament the loss of ideas which came crowding on the tablet of his memory, before he had accomplished the extension of others having the claim to priority. The human voice is calculated for the most astonishing velocity of utterance, and many of those every-day spontaneous effusions, it is of the utmost consequence to preserve. It is, therefore, matter of surprise that the progress of stenography has not hitherto been more remarkable. It commends

itself by its varied merits to the notice of every man of refinement, whilst its utility to the man of literature is beyond all question. Presenting as it does to the clergyman, the lawyer, and indeed almost every class in the community, such a vast saving in that most valuable of all commodities, time, it is certainly astonishing that its merits are not more generally appreciated, and that its practice is not more systematically adopted. Public indifference in the matter is attributed by many to the difficulty which is said to exist in acquiring a knowledge of the art. Its great value, however, after it is acquired, ought to be kept in view; and he who, it may be, having practised it for a temporary period, throws it aside as a thing of trifling value, little reflects that the initiatory process presents all the difficulties which are to be encountered, and that the more fully its principles become developed to the mind, in place of its practice being felt irksome, it is followed more in the light of a pleasure than anything else. If but one-half the amount of time which is generally spent in the acquisition of long-hand writing were awarded to its practice, it could not but make signal progress amongst our population. The use of short-hand characters in reporting, may be said to be of comparatively recent origin. Prior to their adoption, all its purposes were in a manner answered by the common caligraphic letters, in omitting vowels and in using several methods of abbreviation now practised by stenographers. By the introduction, however, of stenographic characters, a new and before undreamt of field of abridgment was opened up. First, the characters themselves could be written in at least one-third of the time; and second, by their aid the combination of sounds, the most legitimate of all methods of abbreviation, could be carried to an extent far beyond possibility with the ordinary letters. In the formation of a stenographic alphabet, two things require to be kept in view, viz., that the characters be of the simplest possible description, so as to be easily and speedily formed, and that they be so different one from another as not to

be in any case liable to mistake. Of the alphabets hitherto published, no one combines these two advantages to a greater extent than Taylor's. To it, therefore, the author of the present treatise has to acknowledge himself in a measure indebted. A practical experience of some years has suggested to his mind the propriety and utility of many things not comprehended in Mr. Taylor's, or in any subsequently published system. These have been embodied in the present work, and will, he trusts, be found by others, as they have been by himself, improvements of a very decided character. There is no system which he has yet seen, unencumbered with impediments to a learner's progress, and certainly not one which does not omit noticing much that is essentially requisite to the easy acquisition of a sound practical knowledge of the art. The system by Harding is objectionable in many respects; and the preparatory process of writing in long-hand, inculcated by Templeton, can be regarded as nothing short of an unprofitable waste of time. Mr. Pitman, of Bath, has lately propounded a system called Phonography, and arrogates to it an adaptation to supersede both our long and short-hand writing. Although the practicability and the desirableness of its superseding our common writing could with propriety be admitted, yet, from various considerations, which it may be out of place to specify here, it can never be expected satisfactorily to supply the place of stenography in the matter of reporting. No system of writing can be considered a good one where the characters so run into each other as to render the work of deciphering a matter of difficulty, if not in some cases of absolute impossibility. The characters used in the system now submitted to the public, possess all the attributes of simplicity, and more of dissimilarity than any others which have met the author's notice. The system will, therefore, it is humbly conceived, be found to possess the double advantage of being speedily written and easily deciphered; and it is believed that there are few systems where the characters so easily unite with each other, and where the

writing presents such an appearance of compactness and beauty. In the preparation of its details, due attention has been paid to a clearness and regularity of arrangement; many things have been discarded which acted as incumbrances on formerly published works of a like nature; and nothing has been omitted which could be thought to facilitate, in any degree, the learner's progress.

The author, however, is far from laying claim to a character for it, which has been assumed in one notable instance, namely, that of perfection. He believes that there may yet be much room for improvement; and he who would seek to stay its march beyond his own petty achievements, betrays an amount of egotistical impudence which could scarcely be expected on the part of a sound-thinking man in these days of enlightenment. Yes, man and the works of man are destined to a steady, an endless progression—a progression which alone can terminate with his earthly career.

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THE SYSTEM.

RULE I.—Practise the alphabet. Endeavour first to form the letters neatly, and then to attain rapidity in writing them. Do not proceed one step farther until the whole alphabet be thoroughly impressed on the mind.

The alphabet, as will be seen on reference to plate 1, consists of Consonants, Irregulars, and Vowels. The consonants are either single, double, treble, or quadruple. A dot is placed to each consonant, in order to show the pupil where to begin in forming the characters, and, of course, the consonants will occupy his attention prior to the vowels, as they are in all cases made first, and the vowels where used afterwards written to them. Three of the single consonants represent each two letters of our common alphabet, viz., f and v, g and j, and s and z. Their general similarity of sound preventing any confusion which would otherwise arise, amply justifies the arrangement adopted in regard to them in the present system. The letter c forms no part of the Stenographic alphabet. When sounded hard as in "can," the character for k is used; when soft, as in "cease," that for s. The only difference between r and d is, that r is written up, and d, down. They cannot be mistaken when joined to other consonants; but when r stands alone, or is used as a prefix or affix, the small character for it must be written. W, at the beginning of a word, with the loop upwards, represents the double consonant "wh," the sound of which is heard in such words as where, whither, &c. As wh seldom occurs except as an initial consonant, the w may be turned with the loop either way, as is found most con-

venient for the purpose of joining, in any other part of a word. In various systems of Stenography the double consonant ng, is represented by a circle, which can only be used at the end of a word. In the present system the circle is used for the termination "tion," and a character is allotted to ng which may be joined to any other letter, and used in any part of a word. It is therefore of service in such words as angel, english, engage, as well as where the ng is the final letter, as thing, string. The character for nk will be found of material advantage in such words as uncle, bank, thank, rank. The double consonants bl and pl may be formed from b and p, by turning the loop from the left, as bless—see No. 1. plate 1; please—see No. 2. plate 1; but they, together with the quadruple consonants, and the treble consonants, nng, nnk, nks, nch, nsh, and nth, can only be used at the beginning of words. The irregulars are used as alphabeticals, and do not enter regularly into the composition of words. The vowels are nine in number, and are partly determined by their positions along the consonants.

Rule II.—Learn to join the characters properly.

This will be at first best attained by writing over several times the table of joinings on plate 2, which exhibits the best method of joining any two consonants. The vowels, of course, do not require joining. It will be observed that there are various letters of the alphabet, viz., "the looped ones, with two characters." These are required for convenience in joining. The letter "b," for instance, joining more readily with "m," having the loop downwards, and "l" being more easily joined to "m" with the loop upwards. In order to ascertain the manner of joining any two characters, we look on the table of joinings, just as we would to find the product of two numbers in a multiplication table. Supposing we desire to find how b and p are joined, we run along from b in the column at the side of the plate, until we come to the square exactly below p in the column along the top. If we

wish to see how f and n are joined, we take f and pass along until we come below n, and so on with the other letters.

Rule III.—In writing, leave out most of the vowels.

The learner may experience some little difficulty in doing this at first, but in the course of a little practice he will have become perfectly reconciled to it. First-rate short-hand writers seldom introduce them. The words "man, than, tear, bless, first, tell," will, upon this principle, be written "mn, thn, tr, bls, frst, tl," In cases where the writing is to be laid aside for some time, it may be necessary to insert the sounded vowels. On plate 1, will be found examples, to which the learner is referred when desirous of ascertaining the proper position of a vowel. The following will be found in short-hand on plate 4, as an example of writing where vowels are introduced, but which the student will the better appreciate when he has gone through the remaining rules.

EXERCISE WITH VOWELS.—Plate 4.

In nothing has the corruption of our nature and the worldly spirit which it generates been more apparent, than in the obscuring of that divine light which removes our ignorance, in the perversion of that sacred truth which sanctifies our spirits, and in the neglect of that holy and perfect example, which is to us the pattern of all righteousness.*

Rule IV.—Write always according to sound. In no case in-

* From a Sermon on the Heroism of the Christian spirit, by the Rev. P. Brewster.

sert a letter which is not distinctly heard in the pronunciation of a word. Thus—

would is written wd.
could ... kd.
light ... lt.
taught ... tt.
eight ... at.

See No. 3. plate 1.

night ... nt.
reign ... rn.
deign ... dn.
gnaw ... nau.

See No. 4. plate 1.

knife ... nf.
knock ... nk.
half ... hf.
calf ... kf.
talk ... tk
walk ... wk.
baulk ... bk.

calm is written km.
balm ... bm.
psalm ... sm.
lamb ... lm.
dumb ... dm.
comb ... km.
hymn ... hm.
autumn ... autm.

See No. 5. plate 1.

psalter ... sltr.
answer ... nsr.
pshaw ... shau.

See No. 6. plate 1.

write ... rt.
wrong ... rng.
wretch ... rch.
judge ... jj.
soften ... sfn.

Where ph and gh sound like f, f must be written; where ch sounds like sh, k, q, and h, write these letters, as,

philosophy written flsf.
laugh ... lf.
launch ... lnsh.

character written krktr.
choir ... qr.
loch ... lh.

The letter "h" is seldom inserted in the middle, and is often omitted at the beginning of words by prefixing the vowel, as

dishonour — dsnr., honour — onr. See No. 7. plate 1.

W is not often used in the middle, and never at the end of a

word. Letters such as "p" in contempt, "d" in "groundwork," and "b" in "number," may, with perfect propriety, be left out. When two letters of the same name come together in a word without an intervening vowel, they are represented by one letter, as

manner — mnr. See No. 8. plate 1.

If a vowel intervene, the dash and semi-circle characters are made twice the usual size; if a looped character, the loop is made double the ordinary size, as

fifty.	See No.	9. plate 1.
ninety.	do.	10. do. 1.
popery.	do.	11. do. 1.

In all cases, the sound more than the orthography of words is to be attended to.

The learner may now write exercises composed of words of one and two syllables, such as—

EXERCISE I.—Plate 3.

Three boys left their home one day. They had not gone more than a mile, when one of them was caught up by a bird of prey. The bird flew away with him to his nest, and, no doubt, would have done him some harm, but a man who was on the hills shot the bird in the head with his gun, and then both the boy and the bird fell down on the grass. When the boy saw that he was safe, he was so glad that at first he could not speak. The man, who had a kind heart, took him to his home, and did all he could to make him feel happy.

EXERCISE II.—Plate 3.

Summer has now come. Nature has now a lively and a pleasing aspect. The trees, which in winter were bare, are now covered with leaves. The fields look well. The birds are chanting their sweet and stirring notes. The rain, which falls now and then, is the means of making all things look fresh, and all that can make Nature look dull seems to have fled at the glad approach of Summer.

Rule V.—Having attained a tolerable accuracy in the writing of words of one and two syllables, proceed to introduce the prefixes and affixes.

Many words of two syllables and upwards can be divided into parts. Some may be divided into three parts—the prefix, the root, and the affix, such as convenience. Others consist of the prefix and root, or the root and affix, such as perform, and fugitive. In the word convenience, "con" is the prefix, "veni" is the root or body of the word, and "ence" is the affix. "Per" is the prefix, and "form" is the root of the word "perform." In regard to "fugitive," "fugi" is the root, and "tive" is the affix. Each prefix and affix is represented by a single letter of the alphabet, thus,

convenience	is written	k-vn-n.	See No.	12.	plate 1.
perform	...	p-frm.	do.	13.	do. 1.
fugitive	...	fg-v.	do.	14.	do. 1.

Note.—In writing the exercises, it may be as well that the student avoid looking at the plates until he has them written out, and then, by comparing what he has written with what he finds on the plates, he will see wherein he has erred.

And in like manner with other words. The affix "tion," is joined to the last letter of the root, as

communication. See No. 15. plate 1.

The prefixes and affixes which each letter represents will be found on plate 1. They are generally distinguished by being unconnected with the body of the word.

The learner may now practise the following.

EXERCISE III.—Plate 3.

The love of nature is the first thing in the mind of the true poet, the admiration of himself the last. A man of genius cannot well be called a coxcomb, for his mind is too full of other things to be much occupied with his own person. He who is conscious of great powers in himself, has also a high standard of excellence with which to compare his own efforts. He appeals also to a test and judge of merit which is the highest, but which is too remote, grave, and impartial, to flatter his self-love extravagantly, or puff him up with intolerable and vain conceit.—*Hazlitt.*

Rule VI.—Introduce the alphabeticals and stenologues.

The alphabeticals will be found on plate 1, and are words with a single letter of the alphabet as their representative, such as

b for been. | p for people. | sh for shall.

In the case of looped characters, different words may be represented, according to the side from which the loop is turned. Thus "p," with the loop on the left-hand side, will stand for "people or public;" on the right-hand side, "upon or put." m, with the loop downwards, will represent "may, might, or must;" with the loop upwards, "more or most."

The use of alphabeticals may, at first sight, be thought to

create confusion; but, after a little practice, the mind becomes so familiar with them that all difficulty in deciphering them vanishes. They are generally words of very frequent occurrence in composition; and as such are easily known, and of very decided advantage in expeditious writing.

The Stenologue is an abbreviated word or sentence, or a combination of the most prominent sounds in a word or sentence, to represent the whole. The stenologue has two advantages connected with it—First, the word or sentence is materially shortened; and, second, it can never be mistaken; and in this way it may often be the means of more clearly defining words dependent on it. Tables of stenologues are given on plates 1 and 2, and can now be introduced at pleasure. They may be increased by the student when occasion demands it, as from the peculiar nature of the stenographic characters they may be combined with each other in an endless variety of ways. In forming stenologues it will be as well not to proceed arbitrarily—that is, without regard to the sounds represented. In the formation of them let characters be selected which appear prominently in the word or words for which they stand. For example: In making a stenologue for the word "consequence," write the "k," and then within it "s"; "k" represents con, and "s" being placed in a peculiar position, represents the remainder of the word. In some systems of stenography, that word is formed by a "k" with "f" struck through it. Now, according to the principle laid down here, this must be guarded against, as "f" does not at all enter into the composition of the word. The memory will much more easily retain the stenologues if formed on the principle here recommended than otherwise. Small words, alphabeticals, and stenologues may frequently be united as

will be,	See No. 16, plate 1.
may be,	„ 17, „ 1.
shall be,	„ 18, „ 1.

he may have observed, See No. 19, plate 1.
they will have acknowledged, „ 20, „ 1.

In the case of "will be," "l" is the alphabetical for "will," "b" for "be." With regard to "they will have acknowledged," "th" stands for "they," and "l" for "will," and "h" for "have," are alphabeticals. The "k" with the "n" below is the stenologue for "acknowledged." Many words and sentences which will occur to the learner in the course of practice may be similarly joined, and much time will be saved accordingly. The poetical contractions of words, such as "morn" for "morning," "eve" for "evening," &c., &c., may be taken advantage of. Figures may be put down according to the common method, or the words for them may be written in stenography. The following, which contains a specimen of all the different forms of abbreviation, may now be practised :—

EXERCISE IV. Plate 4.

THE CHARACTER OF THE EARL OF CHATHAM.

His genius, like Burke's, burned brightest at the last. The spark of liberty which had lain concealed and dormant, buried under the dirt and rubbish of state intrigue, and vulgar faction now met with congenial matter, and kindled up "a flame of sacred vehemence" in his breast. It burst forth with a fury and a splendour that might have awed the world, and made kings tremble. He spoke as a man should speak, because he felt as a man should feel in such circumstances. He came forward as the advocate of liberty—as the defender of the rights of his fellow-citizens—as the enemy of tyranny—as the friend of his country, and of mankind. He did not stand up to make a vain display of his talents, but to discharge a duty, to maintain that cause which lay nearest to his heart, to preserve the ark of the British consti-

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tution from every sacrilegious touch, as the high priest of his calling, with a pious zeal. The feelings and the rights of Englishmen were enshrined in his heart; and with their united force braced every nerve, possessed every faculty, and communicated warmth and vital energy to every part of his being. The whole man moved under this impulse. He felt the cause of liberty as his own. He resented every injury done to her, as an injury done to himself, and every attempt to defend it as an insult upon his understanding. He did not stay to dispute about words, about nice distinctions, about trifling forms. He laughed at the attempts of little retailers of logic to entangle him in senseless argument. He did not come there as to a debating club or law court to start questions and hunt them down, to wind and unwind the web of sophistry, to pick out the threads and untie every knot with scrupulous exactness, to bandy logic with every pretender to a paradox, to examine, to sift evidence, to dissect a doubt and halve a scruple, to weigh folly and knavery in scales together, and see on which side the balance preponderated, to prove that liberty, truth, virtue, and justice, were good things, or that slavery and corruption were bad things. He did not try to prove those truths which did not require any proof, but to make others feel them with the same force that he did, and to tear off the flimsy disguises with which the sycophants of power attempted to cover them. The business of an orator is not to convince but to persuade, not to inform but to rouse the mind, to build upon the habitual prejudices of mankind (for reason of itself will do nothing), and to add feeling to prejudice and action to feeling.—*Hazlitt.*

If a sufficient degree of attention has been paid by the learner to the six preceding Rules and the observations which have been founded on them, in order to become a good short-hand writer he has only to attend properly to

Rule VII.—Practise with zeal, and persevere with earnestness.

The best method of practice is for the student to write some pieces of composition, read to him slowly by a person whom he has procured for the purpose. As he finds himself advancing, the individual may be made to read more quickly, and thus will he smoothly and steadily progress. Should he find it inconvenient to procure a reader, he ought to employ himself copying off a few speeches or essays. In conversation, when any uncommon words occur, he ought to reflect on how they would be formed in stenography. After a little practice, he may attempt to follow some slow and deliberate speaker, and though he should at first experience a difficulty in keeping up with him, he must not be discouraged, but take down as much as he can, and he will find, that the more he practises the more he will be able to write down, and he may soon attain a degree of proficiency which will entitle him to be called a verbatim reporter.

The speakers most easily reported are those generally termed eloquent, who place the proper emphasis upon the words, and who have a just regard to the stops or punctuation. The greatest difficulty which the student will experience, will be in following such speakers as hurry out their words without arrangement or without connection, whose endeavour appears to be, rather to astonish their hearers by their loquacity, than delight them by the beauty and elegance of their delivery and composition. Force of language consists neither in a multiplicity of words, nor in rapidity of utterance; and, although the reporter may sometimes lose a few words, he has still the consolation left, that the productions of this class of speakers are not always worthy of the trouble of reporting. However, in cases of difficulty, such words only should be left out as the sense will supply.

A black lead pencil marked H.H.H. which may be procured at any stationer's shop, is best for writing with, as it preserves its point for a considerable length of time. The paper used ought to be tolerably good in quality.

The pupil is recommended to read over what he writes, at

least as often as he can find time to do so. In this way his mind will become more familiar with the characters, and not only will he acquire a greater fluency in reading, but this familiarity will be the means of enabling him to write much more swiftly. In conclusion, he is urged to

PERSEVERE.

WILSON'S STENOGRAPHY.

nspr		inspire-	
nstr		instruct-	
Irregulars			
ly		and, the, I oh a	ly
tous	super genius	conscious - conscience	tous
circum	circum	earth, world	tion - sion
self	self	self, selfish	self selfes

VOWELS.

a	.	as in far, fare
e	.	pen, been
i	.	his, hive
o	,	on, bone
u	,	tub, tool
ew	,	few, tube
au	,	call, laud
oi	,	voice, noise
ou	,	how, plough

VOWEL'S PLACES.

ab	ak	al	am	an	at	ath						
eb	ek	el	em	en	et	eth						
ib	ik	il	im	in	it	ith						
ob	ok	ol	om	on	ot	oth						
ub	uk	ul	um	un	ut	uth						
ewb	ewk	ewl	ewm	ewn	ewt	ewth						
aub	auk	aul	aum	aun	aut	auth						
oib	oik	oil	oim	oin	oit	oith						
oub	ouk	oul	oum	oun	out	outh						

When Vowels follow consonants they are placed on the other side thus - ba ka la.

1	bless	6	pshaw	11	popery	16	will be
2	please	7	honour	12	convenience	17	may be
3	eight	8	manner	13	perform	18	shall be
4	gnaw	9	fifty	14	fugitive	19	he may have observ'd
5	autumn	10	ninety	15	communication	20	they will have acknowledged

	every		impossible
	every one		moreover
	every person		maintain-
	everything		measure-
	everlasting		individual-
	govern-		independent-
	ignorant-		understand-
	general-		immoral-
	generate-		industry-
	again		influence-
	gratitude-		infinite-
	justify-		inform-
	however		enjoy-
	hundred		indiscriminate
	henceforth		nevertheless
	heretofore-		inhabit-
	horizontal-		include —
	calculate —		nominate —

Opposites may be expressed thus as

heaven & earth — life & death
earth & heaven — time & eternity
good & bad — rich & poor.

PLATE I

ALPHABET with PREFIXES, ALPHABETICALS and AFFIXES.

Single Consonants.	Prefixes	Alphabeticals.	Affixes.
b	abs; obs-	be, been, better, best,	ity, bility
d	disco^{m}	do, did, done.	dom, ened
f v	for; for-fore,	for, ever, over,	ful-ly, ive
g j	gen - signa	go, gone, good,	graph^{y} - logue
h	hyper - hypo-	have, has, had, hear. heard	hood
k	accom^{com} con^{con} can	can, could,	kind, cle
l		all, will,	less
m	imp^{a} - magni^{a} mis	may, must, might, more, most,	ment-al some
n	inter^{er} under	know, knew, known, not	nce ness
p	par-per-pr^{o}	people; public, put, upon;	ple pal per
q	contr - counter	country	
r	repre - reco^{m}	are, ere, our,	ture
s z	sub - subs	his, whose,	shal - tral
t	trans - tra	that, into -	nt tude
w	with	with, which,	ward - with
y		you, your, yours,	ify - ity lity
Double Consonants			
nk	nce^{m}	uncommon	
ks x	exp - extra -	example, except,	
ch		each, church	
sh	ship	shall, should,	ship
th		there, therefore	
wh		we, who,	
Treble Consonants			
skr		secure - ity	
spr		aspire - ation	
str		strike, struck,	
mng		knowing	
mnk		unknown	
nks xs		unexampled	
nch		uncharitable	
nsh		ensure, insure -	
nth		enthrall, -	
Quadruple Consonants			
nskr		inscribe	
nspr		inspire -	
nstr		instruct -	
Irregulars			
ly		and, , the, I oh a	ly
ious	super genius	conscious - conscience	zous
circum	circum	earth, world	tion - sion
self	self	self, selfish	self selves

NOTE.

In the Tables the Stenologues are arranged alphabetically according to sound. For those words beginning with a vowel reference must be had to the first consonant sound striking the ear. Words followed by a hyphen have their derivatives represented by the prefixed character. as

χ gratify - ed - er - ing - tude, ification

calculate - d - ing - er - ive - ation.

The end of a sentence or paragraph may be marked thus ⌐

1st Table of Stenologues.

	above		Compleat ado
	before		equal
	object		comfort -
	behind		communicate -
	behave -		comprehend -
	beneath, below,		accomplish -
	benevolent -		condition -
	benefits		congenial
	beyond		acknowledge -
	brother -		conclude -
	observe -		consider -
	between		consequence -
	divide -		constitute -
	difficult -		continue -
	advance -		acquire -
	difer -		contradict -
	delight -		character
	deficit -		question -
	declare -		corrupt -
	advantage -		according -
	deliver -		christ -
	demonstrate -		catholic -
	administer -		liberty -
	admire -		legitimate -
	danger -		length
	depend -		almost
	dissent -		also, likewise,
	dishonour -		altogether
	dispose -		immediate -
	describe -		majority -
	discriminate -		imagine -
	distinct -		multiply -
	distinguish -		multitude -
	vehement -		manufacture -
	effectual -		minister -
	heaven -		minority
	philanthrophy -		million
	foolish		improve -
	from		impracticable
	every		import -
	every one		impossible
	every person		moreover
	everything		maintain -
	everlasting		measure -
	govern -		individual -
	ignorant -		independent -
	general -		understand -
	generate -		immoral -
	again		industry -
	gratitude -		influence -
	justify -		infinite -
	however		inform -
	hundred		enjoy -
	henceforth		indiscriminate
	heretofore -		nevertheless
	horizontal -		inhabit -
	calculate -		include -
			nominate -

VOWELS.

a	.	as in far, fare
e	.	pen, been
i	' .	his, hive
o	' .	on, bone
u	,	tub, tool
ew	, ,	few, tube
au	,	call, laud
oi	,	voice, noise
ou	,	how, plough

VOWEL'S PLACES.

ab		ak		al	6	am		at		ath			
eb		ek		el	6	em		et		eth			
ib		ik		il	6	im		it		ith			
ob		ok		ol	6	om		ot		oth			
ub		uk		ul	6	um		ut		uth			
ewb		ewk		ewl	6	ewm		ewt		ewth			
aub		auk		aul	6	aum		aut		auth			
oib		oik		oil	6	oim		oit		oith			
oub		ouk		oul	6	oum		out		outh			

When Vowels follow consonants they are placed on the other side thus - ba ka la 6.

1		bless	6		pshaw	11		popery	16		will be
2		please	7		honour	12		convenience	17		may be
3		eight	8		manner	13		perform	18		shall be
4		gnaw	9		fifty	14		fugitive	19		he may have observ^{d}
5		autumn	10		ninety	15		communication	20		they will have acknowledged

Opposites may be expressed thus 6 as

heaven & earth — life & death

earth & heaven — time & eternity

good & bad — rich & poor.

WILSON'S STENOGRAPHY.

PLATE 2

Table shewing how any two consonants may be joined.

	b	d	f	v	g	j	h	k	l	m	n	p	r	s	z	t	w	y	ng	nk	ks	x	ch	sh	th	skr	spr	str
b																												

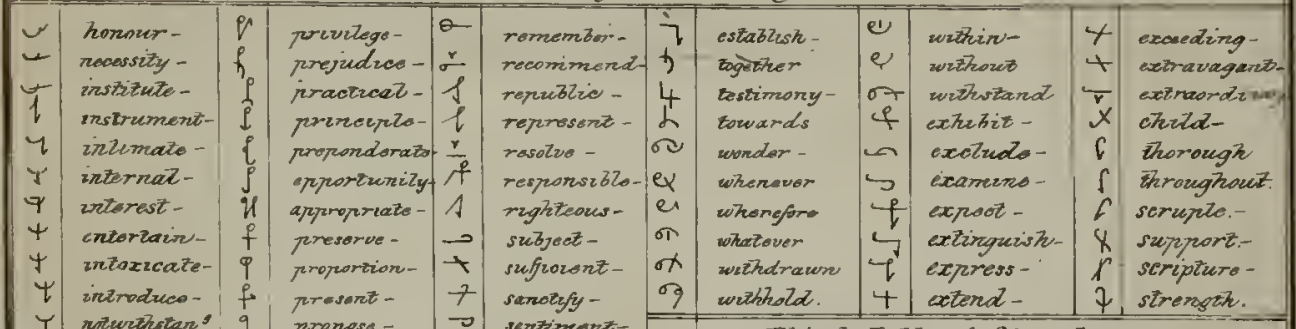
PLATE 2

WILSON'S STENOGRAPHY.

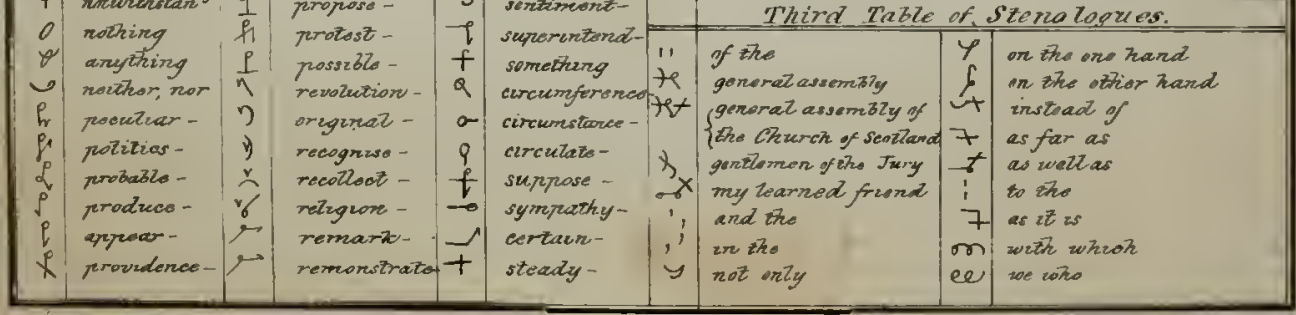
Table shewing how any two consonants may be joined.



Second Table of Stenologues.



Third Table of Stenologues.



EXERCISES.

Exercise 1st

Exercise 1st with all the sounded vowels

Exercise 2nd

Exercise 3d

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